

**34424 and 34425.**

From Venezuela. Presented by Mr. Elio J. Burguera, Tovar, Merida, through the American consul, Maracaibo. Received October 17, 1912.

**34424.** HORDEUM VULGARE L.

**Barley.**

**34425.** TRITICUM AESTIVUM L.  
(*T. vulgare* Vill.)

**Wheat.**

**34426 and 34427. ZEA MAYS L.**

**Pop corn.**

From Granada, Spain. Procured through Mr. W. T. Swingle, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, January, 1912. Received October 23, 1912.

**34426.** (Ear No. 1.)

**34427.** (Ear No. 2.)

"A variety of pop corn with red pericarp, many of the seeds with purple aleurone. Plants grown from the two ears secured by Mr. Swingle in the season of 1912 produced from one to four well-formed ears per stalk. The plants possess the peculiar characteristic of producing the silk before the pollen of the same plant is shed, thus affording a natural means of avoiding self-pollination." (*G. N. Collins.*)

**34429 and 34430.**

**Tree fern.**

From Colombo, Ceylon. Presented by Mr. C. K. Moser, American consul, who received them from the curator of the Hakgala Gardens, Newara Eliya. Received October 21, 1912.

**34429.** ALSOPHILA CRINITA Hooker.

"A native Ceylonese species very rarely in cultivation." (*Moser.*)

**34430.** HEMITELIA sp.

Spores of this tree fern were received under the name *Hemitelia walkerae*, but the place of publication of this name has not yet been found.

**34431. MANGIFERA VERTICILLATA Robinson.**

**Baño.**

From the Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. W. S. Lyon, Manila, who procured it through Mr. P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Received October 26, 1912.

"A large tree sometimes exceeding 12 meters in height with a trunk 50 centimeters in diameter, growing in inundated regions in several parts of Mindanao, being particularly abundant around Butuan and in many places in the Agusan Valley and Davao and occurring also in the Sulu Archipelago. The baño resembles the mango in habit and appearance, though it is somewhat more upright in habit, of sparser foliage, more gnarled, and less attractive in appearance. The leaves are 12 to 18 centimeters long, elliptical to lanceolate or oblanceolate, coriaceous, smooth, with a prominent midrib. The flowers are small, blue, and appear in terminal panicles like the mango. There is considerable variation in the appearance, size, and quality of the fruit on the numerous trees. The fruit of the best is somewhat larger than a Carabao mango, from 11 to sometimes exceeding 13 centimeters in length, with an equatorial diameter of 7 to 8 centimeters, oblong oval to pyriform; stem usually inserted obliquely in a more or less irregular sinus; stigmatic area depressed; surface smooth; color yellowish green; lenticels numerous, small; skin very thin and tender, adhering closely to the flesh; flesh white, very juicy, rich, subacid, quite aromatic, of excellent flavor, partaking somewhat of the flavor of apricot and soursop combined. The one seed is monoembryonic, large, and encased in matted coarse fibers that penetrate the flesh to a greater or less extent. The tree blooms in July and August, and the fruit ripens in August and September. The largest and best flavored baños